Business Notices.

The attention of persons desireus of purchasing some valuable BULLDING LOTS, for private residences, is directed to the sale of 28 LOTS, located on Clinton-court, Fourth-piece, and Loquer est. South Brooklyn, which will be percury trily acid. Thus Day, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant, Exchange, by Cole & Chilton, Auctioneers. Maps can be had at their office, No. 45 Nassan-st.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—The clergy and their fundles supplied at a discount. Gent, and Children's HAYS, CAPS and SYRAW GOODS, of the newest patterns, in all their varieties.

N. 301 Canal-st.

PARIS SOFT HATS .- A choice supply received e s'esmera, made expressly to order for on 'retall soles. LEARY & Co., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadwa

GOOD BOOTS-GOOD GATTERS-GOOD SHOES .-WATERS, No. 114 FULTON-ST., offers a magnificent assortment of Spring styles, of his own manufacture, at moderate prices. The quality of the shoes made by WATERS is too well known to need positive.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS.
FROM MOTHS.—In putting away Caching, Furs, Gurtains, &c.
for the season, sprinks freely with Lyons' Magazine laser.
Powder. It is natural death to everything of the insect species
floods will not come near it. Throw about your Carpets, Bedding.
Closets, &c. It is perfectly clean. Upholsterers should put it in all
Purnitors. Cachiers, Dry Giseds Merchants, Manufacturers,
Furriers and Gardene ra should use freely—
Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Rosches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds.
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that anney;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.
Lyon's Powder, is armless to mankind, but will kill all house

Every rat and mouse destroy.

Lyon's Powders is includent on mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magratic Pills are sure death to rate and mice. Sold everywhere.

Sample Flacks, Zee: regular sizes, 50c. and #1.

Barres & Park, Nos. Band 15 Park Rew, N. Y.

Houses, ships, and public buildings cleared of vermin by contract.

LACE CURTAINS,
No. 351 BROADWAY.

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Goods at reduced prices, at

FERGUSON BROTHERS',
No. 35; BROADWAY.

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED AT RETAIL. NEVER BEFORE OFFERED AT RETAUL.

A SEWISC MACHINE FOR AND WITHIN THE REACH OF SLU.
A PRESCRICAL Family Sewing Machine only 46! Bartlett's
PATEAT NOVELTY 46 SEWING MACHINE has been proved and
improved during the past nice mouths. Manufacturing facilities
into ensely increased. This day opening for wholesale and retail.
Scientoms No. 42 Brondway, corner Canalest., N. Y., and No.
732 Clestrost at., Phindelphia.
E. E. Huggins, General Agent for the States of Oblo and Indians; offee No. 46 the st., Chichinatt, Ohio.
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and Himos, office No. 27 South shot, St. Louis, Mo.
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office No. 17 Woodbridge at, Detroit, Mechiga
Excitative agencies are now being established in every county
throughout the United States. Applicants for agencies will address J. W. Barllett, Patentee and Liceusee, at principal office, No. 421 Broodway, N. Y.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES Price from \$50 to \$125.

For families, tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these Ma chicae are enequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any The new Family Machines, at \$50 and \$75, are attracting

neivoreal attention. They are much the best Machine ever of-fered at a low price. The prices of all our Machines have been greatly reduced.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS

L. M. SINGER & Co.,

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

No. 436 Broadway, New-York, No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Of the three prominent Machinea now before the public, we have used two, and carefully watched the working of the third, and honestly believe GROVER & BAKER's to be the very best we have seen."—[Deluvare State Reporter.

GAS FIXTURES, FRENCH BRONZES, CHANDELLERS, PERDANTS, BRACKETS, &c., Of the latest French, English Of the latest French, English and American designs.

French BRONZES in great variety.

An unequaled assortment of the above goods selected for the Spring trade, and at reduced rates.

STEPHEN PRILEIS, No. 707 Brondway and No. 331 4th-av.

LESTER'S SEWING MACHINES. LOCK STITCH.

SALESROOMS NO. 463 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED.

FINKLE & LYON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

No. 503 Broadway. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

"We prefer them for family pee."—, N. Y. Tribune.
"They are the favorite for families."—[N. Y. Tribune.
"They are the favorite for families."—[N. Y. Trimes.
Office, No. 996 Broadway, N. Y. WATCHES CLUANED AND REPAIRED

In the best manner
At Less than Usual Prices,
By the finest London and German workmen, at
G. C. Allen's, No. 415 Broadway.

RUPTURE CURED-By MARSH & Co.'s RADI-L. CORE TRUSS. Also, SILE ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various pa, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for formities under to order. No. 2 Vossey-st., Astor House, N. Y died grivate rooms, and female attendant.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

The largest assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every style, price and manufacture ever offered.

Custom room not excelled in art or taste by any other estabbinsent.

Persons will buy goods here in this line cheaper than at any ther store in this city.

Ledles, please call and examine
The Contrary's Department.

CARPETING.

New AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring Importations at the following low rates:

Velvet and Medallions, best English. 10/ to 15/ per yard
Tspestry and Brussels, best English. 4/ to 11/ per yard
Tree-ply and Ingrish, new styles. 4/ to 8/ per yard
Floor Dilebeths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

RHEUMATISM.

"I have used Dr. Torias's Venetian Liniment for Rheums than. It cured me when overything clse I tried failed. For two weeks I was so bad that I could not get out of bea. If it was 10 a bothe I would not be without it.

"March 22, 1859. Brick Tawern, Chester Co., Pa."
Sold by all the Druggista at 25 cents and 50 cents.
Depot, No. 36 Courtlands s., N. Y.

STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Recept the largest assertment of Glass Views. Also, Elliott's and Spivester's Colored and Illuminated Groups and Paper Views.

NOTICE!

O. J. Wood & Co.

Have Removed from No. 312 to
No. 448 Braddway, New York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefet to buy
Prof. Wood's Hair Refstorative from the Manufactory
direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of
their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all
their Lady and Gentlemen Patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store No. 444 Broadway.
The number of years Prof. Wood's Hair Restocative has
been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained
the reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for
it renders it unsecessary at this late day to detail its merits.
Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other,
stin observed by its success, but a selectific and we's established
preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, cradicating dandruft, preventing the hair failing out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

R. R. R. R.

FATAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

A few years ago, the regular treatment of fevers commenced with bleeding, emetics and branches of Calementand Jalap This formula has been some what med fined of late. But do the doctors admit they were formerly wrong? Not at all. Dr. Potter tells us, in the "Transactions of the Medical Society of New York for 1836, "that the RUNAN CONSTITUTION RES CHANGE, and hence the change of treatment. He predicts, however, that it will change again, and that the pression will return to the "free mass of the lancet as in days of yore." Is not this monatrus. The faculty, sooner than semit they were ever wrong, insist that he laws of usture CHANGE LIKE THE MOON! Meanwhile, Radway's Remedies are everywhere controlling Fevers with a degree of promptiess that strikes the M D.'s with amazement. From Fever and Agus up to Yellow Fever, all those secourges are subdued by Radway's Reliter and Rescutative Pittles. Not a failure is beard of. The "iocarables" of the faculty get well, subdued by RADWAY'S RELIEF and RECULATING PILLS. Not a failure is beard of. The "incourables" of the faculty get well, and smile at the doom pronounced upon them by their med cal advisers. Consumption, too, and Surofula, have at long encountered a real specific. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is startling the whole community with its beneficial effects in these terrible eliments, which quickly yield to the potnet indisence of RADWAY'S READWAY'S REGISTER and RECULATING PILLS.

RADWAY'S REGISTER and RECULATING PILLS.

RADWAY'S REGISTER SOID by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 Johnst., New York.

INDEXICAL PUMICE-STONE SOAP-A superior

article for Scouring and Whitening the Hands-removing, as by magic, stains of all kinds, ink, pitch, varuish, &c. No counting house or workshop should be without it. Sold by HEGENAS & Co., No. 161, 389, 511, 756 Broadway. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Best and Chespest Article for Dressing, Besutifying, Cleaning, Curiting, Preserving and Restoring the Hait. ylt. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers. TO THE LADIES ONLY !- The VICTORIA BAN-DAGE, (or periodical protector), is now roady at the Truss Establishment of Measts. MARSH & Co., No. 2 Voscy-at., Astot House. Ladies waited upon by a female in private salesrooms. For Sale at HECCHAR & Co.'s, MILHAU's, &C. TO THE WISE THINKER!

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE I SIVERSAL PILLS, by restoring e bowels to their ori had duty and natural a tion, give a rough to the armae', perfy the liked, reestablish the heal by a miltion of the digest we regame, and thusener Dyspepsis, colds, cought, thumation a diegates, and as kness generally, whether caronic ar recent. The colebrates Alernetay says: "After having curred the deriv genum of the howels, declarity and all discuss generally disappear of their uses accord, even in a short time." The experience of a country has established the worth of these pills beyond dispute, as a purgative and antibilines medicine; and their use by upwards of 4.90° conscientious poysicing and hyperse million of families, also stated in the constitution of the second of the secon a reagth to the atomae', parily the Li ad, reestablish the heal by ans, and by over a million of families, shows that they are sup cians, and by ever a miltion of families, above that they are sup-plying one of the wints of himan lity, and are in advance of medi-cal science. The above pills, although purely vegs able, are now kin-we and used as a substitute for Calemel (Hydrarypri Chlo-ridam Mite), producing all its alterative and other indications with noise of its dis agantizing effects upon the solids—often crip ring for life-or its distressing action upon the same-often crip.

The prepared concentration from the same principles—the Life Adoltion Pills—as a substitute for blue pill (Pilma Hydrargyri). possessing the peculiar action on the secreting organs, of that preparation from mercury, but none of its salivaring or other injurious effects. Those who have used them as a blue pill substitute or otherwise, award to them the highest praise. They come cearer to a concentrated Essence of Life than anything yet made. he way of medicine, by man. A single pill given daily, who in the way of medicine, by man. A single poll given daily, whom all hope had fled, has often restored health. In fact, they supply an organic principle to the blood, always wanting in extrem cases of sickness. Old people have the secretious of early youth restored by these Life Addition Polls. Their value as life-pre servers is beyond est-mate.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills remove from the bowels

and blood of a sick person the cause of death. THE LIFE ADDITION PILLS SUPPLY THE ORGANIC SECESSITY OF THE BLOOD'S VITALITY-the minute slobules of vegetable essences, of they are but the concretion, have their exact counterpart in th vital globules of the blood. And from whence does the blood de rive its life, its globules ? verily from the same source from hence Dr. Brandreth derives the life principle of the Life Ad delon Pills-from the Vegetable Kingdom!

These pills, as also the Universal, are warranted purely vege table. Physicians and the public supplied by the gross, or single box, at Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, No. 231 Canal-st., N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.-The shafts of Disease sheat across our path in such variety that the atmosphere of human life is darkened by their number. The escape of an indi-sidual becomes almost infractions, unaided by these Pills.

All persons are hereby ferbidden, under the penalties of the aw, against purchasing Skwisk Machines of Whitney & Lyo or their agrents, as their fleense from me is this day revoked. New York, April 25, 1859. E. Howe, pt.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as currenty for his goest faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications letters for The Trigues Office should in all cases be

A fire occurred at Oshkosh on the 10th, which destroyed property valued at half a million of

The Board of Education, last evening instructed its By-law Committee to report at the first meeting in June, a by-law compelling the reading of the Bible in all the schools. As many of the new members secured their election by pledging themselves to force the reading of the Bible in to those public schools in which it is not read, there is little doubt of the adoption of this by-law; its enforcement, if it can be enforced, will arouse the strongest repugnance from the Catholies, and will set in motion an agitation which may prove dangerous to the existence of the schools themselves.

We should have been glad to print, this morning, full reports of the anniversary proceedings of yesterday, but the overshadowing importance of the news from Europe leaves us space for no more than brief notices, except of the American Tract Society, which we print in full. There were meetings yesterday of the Tract Society, the Young Men's Christian Union, the African Colonization Society, the American Temperance Union, the American Home Missionary Society, the American Anti-Slavery Society, the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, the Church Anti-Slavery Society, the Alumni of the Theological Seminary, the New-York State Temperance Society, and some other Societies. We give such sketches as we can find room

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

We have not thought it necessary to reply to various easy criticisms made during the last two months, whenever we have undertaken to discuss the resources and the strategic conditions for the opening of the great and bloody war in which Europe is now involved. We have now, however, in the ample details which to-day crowd our pagespresenting an impressive picture of the first scenes in this awful and imposing drama-a justification of our views so complete and so minute even, and at the same time so certain to interest the public, that we may properly call attention to the subject. Fully two months ago, we indicated the offensive as the true method for Austria to defend herself. We stated that the Austrians, having their Italian army well concentrated near to the Piedmontese position of defense, and perfectly ready and equipped for action, would commit a great mistake if they did not take advantage of this momentary superiority over their still scattered enemies by at once entering the Sardinian territory, beating the Sardinian army first, and then marching against the French, who must pass the Alps in several columns, and thus run the risk of being beaten in detail. This conclusion of ours excited a liberal share of dissenting comment on the part of various more or less eminent and more or less strategical critics; but we have found our judgment confirmed by that of every military man who has written on the subject; and finally it proves to be that of the Austrian generals. So much for that point. The war having thus been begun, what are the

relative forces of the parties, and their chances of success? The Austrians have in Italy five army corps-the 2d, 3d, 5th, 7th and 8th-consisting of at least 26 regiments of infantry, of five battalions each (of which one is a grenadier battalion), and 26 light battalions-in all 156 battaliens, or 192,000 men. With cavalry, artillery, engineers and garrison troops, their force amounts, at the very lowest computation, to 216,000 men. We do not know how far this number has been exceeded by drawing into Italy fresh frontier regiments and men of the reserve. That it has been exceeded, there can scarcely be a doubt-but let us take the lowest estimate of 216,000 men. Of these, 56,000 men will be perfectly sufficient to hold all the fortresses, forts and entrenched camps the Austrians care for holding in Lombardy; but let us take the largest possible figure, and say 66,000 men. This will leave 140,000 men for the invasion of Piedmont The telegrams give the strength of the Austrian army of invasion at 120,000; and these statements are, of course, not to be strictly depended upon. But, to be on the safe side, we will assume that the Austrians have no more than 120,000 men disposable for the field. How will the French and Piedmontese forces be placed to encounter this compact

Between Alessandria and Casale, in a position

montese army is concentrated. It numbers five divisions of infantry and one of cavalry-or 45,000 men of infantry of the line, including reserves; 6,000 riflemen, and about 9,000 cavalry and artillery-'otal 60,000 men, the utmost which Piedmont has been able to muster in the field. The remaining 15,000 men are required for garrisons. The Italian volunteers are not yet fit to encounter an enemy is the open field. As we have stated, the Piedmentere position cannot well be strategically turned to the south-it may be turned, however, to the north; and here it is supported by the line of the Sesia, which joins the I'o about four miles east of Casale, and which the Sardinians, if we are to trust to the telegraphic dispatches, intend to hold.

It would be perfectly ridiculous for 60,000 men to accept a decisive battle in this position, if attacked by twice that force. In all probability, some show of resistance will be made on that river -enough to compel the Austrians to show their full strength-and then the Sardinians will fall back behind Casale and the Pe, leaving the direct road to Turin open. This may have happened on the 29th or 30th of April, supposing that English diplomacy has not caused a new delay in the mulitary operations. The day following, the Austrians would attempt the passage of the Po, and, if successful, would drive the Sardinians across the plain to Alessandria. There they might leave them for a while; if necessary the Austrian column, debouching south of the Po from Piacenza, could destroy the railroad between Genoa and Alessandria, and attack any French corps marching from the former to the latter place. But what do we suppose the French to be doing

all this while ? Why, they are coming down, with

all haste, toward the future seat of war, the valley

of the upper Po. When the news of the Austrian ultimatum reached Paris, the forces destined for the army of the Alps scarcely exceeded four divisions of infantry about Lyons, and three more either in the south of France and Corsica, or in the act of concentration. One more division was on the road from Africa. These eight divisions were to form four corps; as a first reserve, the division of the troops of the line at Paris were disposable, and, as a second reserve, the Guards. This would give, in all, twelve divisions of the line and two of Guards. making seven corps d'armée. The twelve divisions of the line, before the arrival of their men on furlough, would count about 10,000 men each, 120,000 in all, or with eavalry and artillery 135,000, and the Guards 30,000, making a grand total of 165,000 men. With the men on furlough called in, the whole of this army would reach 200,000 men. So far, so good; it is a fine army, large enough to conquer a country twice as big as Italy. But where could they be on or about the first of May, the time they are wanted in the plains of Piedmont? Why, McMahon's corps was sent, about the 23d or 24th, to Genoa; not having been concentrated previously, it will not be able to leave Genoa before the 30th; Baraguay d'Hilliers's corps is in Provence, and was to advance, according to some, by Nice and the Col di Tenda; according to others, it was to go on board ship, and effect a landing in the Mediterranean. Canrobert's corps was to pass into Piedmont by Mont Cenis and Mont Genèvee, and all the other troops were to follow as they arrived by the same roads. Now it is certain that no French troops set foot on Sardinian territory before the 26th; it is certain that of the army of Paris three divisions were still at Paris on the 24th, one of which left only that day by railway for Lyons; and that the Guard was not expected to begin its march before the 27th. Thus, supposing that all the other troops enumerated above had been concentrated on the troutier and ready for the march, we have eight divisions of infantry, or 80,000 men. Of these, 20,000 go to Genoa; 20,000 under Baraguay, if they go into Piedmont at all, go by the Col di Tenda There remain 40,000 under Canrobert and Niel to go by Mont Cenis and Mont Genèvre. This will be the whole which Louis Napoleon can make available by the time his assistance will be most wanted-the time when the Austrians may be at Turin. And all this, let us observe in passing, is perfectly in agreement with the indications we gave on this subject weeks ago. But with all the railways in the world, Louis Napoleon cannot bring down his remaining four divisions from the army of Paris in time to take part in the first engagements, unless be sllows the Austrains to do as they like with the Piedmontese for a full fortnight; and even then, having eight divisions on two mountain passes, and the enemy on their point of junction in at least equal numbers, he stands but a poor chance. But a man in his position cannot, from political reasons, allow Piedmont to be overridden by the enemy for a full fortnight, and therefore he will have to accept a battle as soon as the Austrians offer it; and that battle he must fight under disadvantageous circumstances. The quicker the French get across the Alps, the better for the Austrians.

MICARAGUA AND THE TRANSIT. The very highest diplomatic talent seems to be inadequate to the manufacturing of a treaty with the paltry little State of Nicaragua which can be carried on to the final stage of ratification. Mr. Case may now console himself. It is not to him alone that the mortification of such a failure belongs. Even the redoubtable Sir Gore Ouseley, who has been cried up as a perfect miracle of diplomatic shrewdness, suavity and skill, now finds bimself in the same predicament. He, it seems, has failed too. His treaty has been rejected in England, and sent back for amendment, and the whole negotiation, both on our part and that of Great Britain, remains to be commenced anew.

In this emergency, what better can be done. since Ouseley alone seems hardly competent to the occasion, than to reënforce him by sending out the "illustrious Bowlin," just returned from Paraguny, and now at leisure, we suppose, to exercise his diplomatic talents in some new field ?

Meanwhite, however, the idea seems to have oc curred to Mr. Cass that, so far as the transit across the Isthmus is concerned—the only matter of any interest or importance connected with Nicaragua -the thing may be done just as well without any treaty as with one, if not, indeed, a good deal better. Accordingly, a contract has just been made for sending a semi-monthly mail across the Isthmus, to commence on the 1st of October. The contractors, as we understand it, are new men, having nothing to do with either the old Canal Company or the Accessory Transit Company, or with any of their controversies with the Government of Nicaragua. They expect, we suppose, to carry on their operations under the recent opening of the route to any and all parties authorized by the Nicaraguan Government. If the enterprise ever be placed on a purely mercantile basis, free from any suspicion of fillibustering designs, there seems to be no reason to anticipate that it will encounter any opposition from the Government or the people of Nicaragua. which we described some weeks since, the Pied- Their interest in the opening of

route is quite as great as ours. That the fransit has not gone on uninterruptedly to this day is no fault of theirs. It was the fillionster Walker, not the Nicareguans, who confiscated the property of the Transit Company, and to whom, in conjunction with its own managers, the destruction was due of what, up to the time that they entered into a conspiracy with Walker to fillibusterize Nicaragua, had been a very successful operation. If the new enterprise can keep clear of this danger, it has nothing to fear from any other quarter.

The fact that a contract has been entered into, is proof enough that the lately-published reply of Mr. Cass to the complaints made by the Canal Company of the revocation of their charter by the Nicaraguan Government is by no means intended to commit the United States to the maintainance of any monopoly of transportation across the Isthmus in the hands of that corporation. Mr. Cass may be willing to assist that company in obtaining from the Nicaragnan Government any damages to which they can show themselves entitled: but the contract lately entered into seems to be proof that he transit across the Isthmus is regarded by our Government as open to anybody who has the spirit and the means to undertake it

OBJECTS OF THE WAR.

The ultimate aim of the European war on the part of France and Russia, the two great Powers whose polic, has brought it on, is very probably the possession of the left bank of the Rhine for the one, and of the Bosphorus for the other. As yet, however, the full scope of the conflict is not developed; but its immediate and apparent objects are simple, and easily explained.

Hostilities have been begun by Austria against Sardinia, and the step is justified by the former as a necessary act of self-defense. Austria complains in her manifesto that, after years of hostility, Sardinia has finally taken up a position of declared antagonism to her rights. By her armaments she has placed herself in a state of perpetual preparation for attack; and the invasion of the Sardiniau territories professes to have for its object only to compel her to disarm.

Sardinia, on the other hand, complains that Austria, not content with the possession of those parts of Italy assigned to her by the Treaty of 1815, aspires to a complete control of the whole Italian peninsula; that, by means of her garrisons on the south side of the Po, she sustains Governments of so oppressive a character as to keep up a constant state of sgitation and discontent; and that the peace of Italy can only be preserved by the withdrawal of the troops of Austria within her own bmits, and the renunciation of the right of intervention which she claims against any attempt on the part of the inhabitants of those countries to depart from the Austrian model of government and to approach to that of Sardinia. She alleges that ber armaments are strictly defensive, and that they are necessary to guard her independence, and to save her from being reduced to the bamiliating position occupied by all the other Italian States.

The manifesto of the French Government as somes as the basis of the action of France in the case, the alarm produced in the kingdom of Sardinia by the wurlike preparations of Austria, and the necessity which France is under of protecting Sardinia against Austrian attack.

The objects of the Austrians and Sardinians respectively are plain enough. They represent two hostile theories as to the government of Italy. It is clear that neither would be satisfied without the entire overthrow of the other. The problem, if indeed it is a problem, is to tell what the French Emperor wants or what would satisfy him. Upon this point his, manifesto fails to throw any light. He presents himself in that document, not as the champion of the rights of the Italians generally, but as bound to protect Sardinia from being overwhelmed and crushed. It would appear that if the disarmament proposed by England could be brought about, no cause of war would remain-at least, no cause which could justify the intervention of France in the case. However, there is never any lack of pretexts when a raier like Louis Napoleon has set his mind on accomplishing a cherished end.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11, 1859. Heart's appointment as Superintendent of Printing has excited a commotion. The President em phatically refused bim before, and promised the place, as part of the agreement with Wendell, to Towers. Wendell gave The Union gratis to Bowman, receiving the Executive printing and bin ling under the written arrangement prepared by Black and signed by him and Appleton. Twenty thousand dollars annually were allowed from the job, to be divided between The Constitution and Pennsylvanian for their support, and to be paid over to Bowman. The first quarter was advanced in the proportion of three thousand to the former and two thousand to the latter. There are threats of breaking the bargain, but Wendell holds the documents, and defies the President.

The instructions sent to Utah place the military there at the disposal of the Governor exclusively for a posse as in Kansas. Other instructions, allowing such discretion to the Judges and Marshal, are revoked. Judge Cradlebaugh will not be removed. Vallandingham, one of his principal backers, being here, and protesting.

The present circulation of The Constitution is six hundred daily and eighteen hundred weekly. The impression obtains here that Richard Schell and those in his laterest were parties behind the scene to the successful bid for the California mail service. There is much comment on the secretive manner of conducting the whole transaction in the Department.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, May II, 1857.

Judge Smalley of Vermont, Chairman, and the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Secretary of the Democratic National Executive Committee, have tocay, by visitee of the power given them in the premises, concluded to call a meeting, about the 7th of December next, formal notice of which will be published in October. This Committee will fix the time for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, which will probably be toward the close of April, or early in May, 1860. The members of the Executive Committee are the same as those appointed by the Cincinnati Convention—a member for each State. It will be recommended to the Democracy of the States admitted into the Union since 1856, to appoint members of the Executive Committee. It may be mentioned that the gneeting of Messrs. Smalley and Vallandingham in Washington was purely accidental, and they agreed, after a brief personal interdent and the states and they agreed, after a brief personal interdent. dental, and they agreed, after a brief personal inter-view, on what they had proposed to effect by cor-re-pondence. This is the first official movement of the Executive Committee since the adjournment of the view, on what they had proposed to effect by correspondence. This is the first official movement of
the Executive Committee since the adjournment of the
Cincinnati Convention.

Commodore Shubrick, having returned from the Par
and Ohio, and \$7.206.81 for \$1.20 \text{ for double exign.} Whether the property of this Society is the result of gifts of

agusy Expedition, and I resume his duties as a member of the Light-House B. and. Thus Commodore Keartry will be relieved, and without other appointment. It is supposed, however, that the latter will be reinstanted as Commodore Bresse will be transferred to Washington in a limit of the second of the commodore Bresse will be transferred to Washington in a limit of the second of the commodore Bresse will be transferred to Washington in a limit of the second of the commodore Bresse will be transferred to Washington in a limit of the second of the commodore Bresse will be transferred to Washington in a limit of the commodore Bresse will be transferred to Washington in a limit of the commodore Bresse will be transferred to Washington in the commodore Bresse will be transferred to Washington in the commodore Bresse will be transferred to Washington in the commodore Bresse will be transferred to Washington in the commodore Bresse will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be a latter will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be a latter will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be a latter will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be a latter will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be a latter will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be a latter will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be a latter will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be a latter will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be a latter will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be a latter will be relied to the commodore Bresse will be a latter will be relied to the latter will be a lat ington, in a similar capacity, this office being now va-

Besides the steamers Fulton and Water Witch, other ve-sels of the Paraguay Expedition will be sent to the Gulf of Mexico, and several of them to the coast of

The voluntions dispatches received at the Navy

The voluntions departness received at the Saray Department contain nothing of interest beyond what is already known from the newspapers.

Col. J. A. B. Lesnard, formerly Consul at Santingo de Cubs under Jackson's Administration, and afterward appointed Cotsul in Spain by Mr. Van Buren, and who was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, has been appointed Secretary to the President, to sign land warrants.

The Oberlin Rescuers. CLEVELAND, May 11, 1859.

Bushnell, one of the Oberlin rescuers, was to-day sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the common jail and a fine of \$600 and costs.

The Kentucky officers have been arrested on the charge of kidnapping.

Fire at Oshkosh, Wis.

A fire at Oshkosh, Wis.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

A fire at Oshkosh, Wis., last night, destroyed seventy-five buildings including nearly all the business places on Main street. Not a greery or dry-goods store is left. The loss is estimated at \$200,000 to \$30,000. No further particulars have yet been received. CRICAGO, Wednesday, May 11-P. M.

CRICAGO, Wednesday, May 11-P. M.

The fire at Oshkosh last night is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it broke out simultaneously in two places. The wind was blowing briskly at the time, and the buildings, which were mostly frame, burned so rapidly that in little more than an hour six blocks were in flames.

The Oshkosh, Winnebago and City Hotels, the banking-house of Kellogg & Co., and the Post-Office, were cestroyed. The heaviest losers are Hutchinson & Co., bardware, \$40,000, and Bigger & Hill, dry goods, \$5,000. The total loss is probably not less than half a million of dollars. Very little of the property was insured, as its exposure was so great that no

elly was insured, as its exposure was so great that no reliable Company would assume risks upon it except at very high rates. Nothing is left of the business part of the town except one clothing store, one grocery and one hotel.

Election in Nova Scotia.

The Province is now going through the ordeal of a contested election, the main feature of which is the old issue between the Catholics and Protestants. The contested election, the main teature of which is cold issue between the Catholics and Protestants. The present Government, which is nominally conservative, solicits the Catholic influence by the cry of no proscription of Komarism. Joseph Howe and his associates of the Liberal party, have taken the Protestant. under their care, and are energetic in opposition. This is precisely the opposite of the recent election in Prince Ecward's I-land, where the Conservative party Price Edward's Island, where the Coiservairve party claimed the Protestant and the Liberal party the Catholic interest. The contest will be very close, both parties claiming the victory. Thursday last was the nomination day, and Thursday, the 12th, is election day. Farming operations throughout the Province are far

The Southern Convention.

Naw-Orleans, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.
The Southern Convention assembled to-day at Vicksburgh. Eight States were represented. Chas. Clark of Mississippi was chosen President.
Resolutions were offered by Mr. Spratt of South Carolina, in favor of the reopening of the slave-trade, and he made a speech in support of them.
Gen. Foote denounced Mr. Spratt's sentiments as high treason. He then read the laws of ten States exhibiting the slave trade, and declared that it was

prohibiting the slave trade, and declared that it was the duty of the Government to acquire Cuba, and to gain a preponderance in the lishmusees. Resistance to the rule of a Republican President was

Later from Havana.

The stear ship Empire City, from Havana on the Sth inst., is below. Her news is of little interest.

Sugar was quiet at \$3.84c. The stock was 328,000 bixes. Laid was steamy at \$1.40 184c.

Exchange on London was \$5.4 P cent premium, and on New-York, 34 P cent.

From Barbados. HAMPTON ROADS, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.
The United States steamer Southern Star, Commander Pennock, of the Paraguay Expedition, from harbados on the 50th April, arrived here this norming. At Barbados, on the 19th uit, the supply of flour, corn neal and pork was light. Staves were in large supply and dull. Molasses had advanced. The weather was dry, and the crops suffering. The public health was

Forgery.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.
Another forgery was committed in Turid street, yester any afterneon. A boy, 14 years old, entered the banking house of Mowrey & Co., presented a check for \$3,000 for deposit, together with the bank-book of George C. Sleage. The check was drawn by J. H. Wosa & Co., payable to the order of Samuel M. Pipe & Co., upon Falis, Brown & Co., bankers, and indered by which the state of the check and placed it to the credit of Sleage. An hour afterward a man presented a check, signed by Sleage, for \$3,000, and received the money for it. He has not yet been detected. The forgery of both checks were well executed.

The Samuel M. Pipe, the Teller, received the check and placed it to the credit of Sleage. An hour afterward a man presented a check, signed by Sleage, for \$3,000, and received the money for it. He has not yet been detected. The forgery of both checks were well executed.

The Southern Mail, &c. Washington, Wednesday, May 11, 1859. New-Orleans papers of Friday last are to hand, be approached.

ths arrival of the mail as late as due.

Capt. McDonald of the back George Stricker, which
had arrived at New-Orleans, reports, that while off Capt. McDonald of the bark george Stricker, which had arrived at New-Orleans, reports, that while off the Brazilian coast he was twice fired upon by an Ergish man-of-war. Capt. McDonald hosted his national colors, and they had been up but for a moment when the Britisher aftered her course.

The Swan Lottery Case.

The Swan Lottery Case.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

The Judge yesternay, in the case of Swan and others, charged with vending illegal lottery uckets, remosed the notion of the defendants' coansel to dismiss the complaint, and ordered the case to be proceeded with. The whole day was consumed in legal discussions on the admissibility of certain evidence.

Argusta, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

The Jury to-day, in the case of the State vs. Swan & Co., found a verdict against the defendants. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

The Pike's Peak Emigration.

The Pike's Peak Emigration.
St. Louis, Tuesday, May 10, 1859.
Advices from Pike's Peak give very discouraging accounts of matters in that region. Large numbers of miners were returning without the means of subsistence on the way back, and it is feared that many will die from starvation. Apprehensions were also entertained that they would attack the outgoing trains.

Obituary.
Wednesday, May 11, 1839. Norfolk, Wednesday, May 11, 1839.
Samuel T. Hartt, Naval Constructor of the United States Navy Yard, died last hight. He was held in high estimation, and was a gentleman of ability. We had a heavy storm last night, with a north-east wind, which has now changed to north-west.

The Ship Compromise.

The ship Compromise.

HALDAN, Wednessay, May 11, 1859.

The ship Compromise, from Liverpool for New-York, with 283 passengers, has put in here. She has had five deaths from small-pox. She sails to-morrow. The Utah Mail Route.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

Jones & Russell have purchased a controlling interest in the Utah mail centract, and it is understood

they will transport the mail over a portion of the new overland route, and materially lessen the time thereby.

OSWEGO, May, 11.—The demand for Flour exceeds the apply, and the market firm; aske of 1,000 bits, at \$6.55\cdot \$7.25\text{ for \$8.40\cdot 0.5\text{ for \$1.000\cdot 0.5\cdot 0.5\cdo 0.5\cdot 0.5\cdot 0.5\cdot 0.5\cdot 0.5\cdot 0.5\cdot 0.5\cdot 0

firm; sales 10,700 bush, at \$1.00 for extra Milwankee Cab; \$1.502 \$1.00 for Red Ohio, and \$1.75 for choice do. Cons the prod from and and market better; sales 5,000 build. Hiltonic River at 22. OATS from. Ray firm. Basilty bery, Whisky in mind at 27c. Receivers: 3,944 bbb. Floor, \$3,50 bush. When, 22,750 do. Oats. Shipments by Canal: 800 bbb.

Charleston, May 10.—Corrox—Sales to-day 1.500 has market chang with a decline of 11 2 11 je.; Middling re-

LOFE advancing, and selling at \$6 most of the control of acting at \$1 most of the control of acting at \$1 most of the control of the control

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

This Society commenced the Thurty-fourth Annual Meeting yesterday morning at the Academy of Music. The President, Chief-Justice Williams of Connecticut was in the chair. There was quite a large attendance at the business meeting. The Academy was nearly full during the discussion upon the resolutions offered; but nany left before the regular exercises connected, The meeting was called to order precisely at 9 o'clock by the President, and the exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spreing. A brief statement was then made by the Rev. Dr. De Wirr, Chairn an of the Executive Committee. He gave a short review of the delings of the Society since it first inception, thirty-four years ago. In all this time, he said, no word of dissension had been heard among the men bers of the Executive Committee. They had striven to the utmost to promote the best interests of the Society, and he hoped God would still continue to bless the Society, as He had done in times past.

The Rev. Dr. McGers offered a resolution that the efficers of the preceding year be redirected (with the exception of the Executive Committee).

Mr. Besenier rose to his feet, and, instead of seconding the motion, proposed to lay aside Mr. McGer's mation and offer one of his own, which should in some way give those officers some instruction as to their connect. He was interrupted by cries of "Order!"

The Rev. Mr. Lewis rose to a point of order, he thought it was hardly fair to rise in that way to put a motion, and be hardly thought it was confletous.

Mr. Berendri riseled that he had the floor. He undertook to read his resolution, but was interrupted. Dr. McBeray stated that he had seconded Dr. McGer's notion immediately after it was offered, whereupon, the Chaix decided Mr. Benedict to be out of order, and he took his seat.

The Rev. Dr. Patton threw a firebrand into the neeting which had hitherto been comparatively quiet, by ising to make a motion to postpone Dr. McGer's notion, in order to introduce a resolution of his own, wh

Dr. PATION—Whereas—F. Order, "Order," "St. down," and great hisses].
Dr. PATION—You may go on gentlemen; my father went through the Revolution.

MANY VOICES—"Order," "Sit down," "Question,"
"Hsh," "Sh," [Cries and hisses].
Dr. PATION—I proposed to read, and I am going to do it. [Here Mr. Patton's voice was completely lost in the cries, whistlings and hisses which rose from all parts of the house.]

A GANTLEMAN, who rose to a point of order, said he dispect this Mr. Patton had any right to make a

A GENTLEMAN, who rose to a point of order, said he did not think Mr. Petton had any right to make a speech, and he called for the question on his motion to postpore 17. McGee's motion. [Cries of "Question," rose from all portions of the building, making confusion more confounded.] Dr. Parros-I have a right to speak on any motion to postpone, and to read my resolution as a part of my

Speech.

A Voice—We have not granted your motion yet.

A NOTHER VOICE—We might as well grant a tea Dr. Pattos-Whereas ["Questior," "Question,"

Dr. Pattos—Whereas ["Questior, and cries of "Sit down," hisses.]

—the Arrican ["Sit down," "down." The house was a perfect Babel for a few minutes.]

Dr. Pattos—is contrary—fanother uproar in the mid-t of which Dr. Patton's voice was lost entirely.]

Dr. Pattos—is condemned—[another sterm of cries, hisses, whistlings and cries of "Question."]

Dr. Pattos—if the President—["Question," "Sit down." Confusion reigned again, and drowned the

down." Confusion reigned again, and drowned the voice of the speaker.

Voice from the Gallery—Yo thad better remember that prayer of Dr. Spring's before you attempt to play the Dominie here.

The Rev. Dr. Serino said he hoped the Doctor night be permotted to read his resolution; though he should probably vote against it, he was for allowing discussion to a reasonable extent.

Dr. Payros then read his resolution, as follows:

Bheren, The African slave-trade is contrary to the first principle of the Gospel and humanity, is condemned by all Evaniches Christians, and is remodiated by all Christian, cavidaed and enlightened nations; and Whereas, There are in licentoes that this trade, with all its crimes and Formers, already is, or is

A Voice-Very weak! ten to one against you.

The Kev. Mr. Wolcott of Providence, K. I., moved to postpone Mr. Patton's motion, in order to read another.

The Rev. Mr. PRIME moved to lay Mr. Wolcott's Mr. Wolcott proposed to read his resolution with-

out the prean ble.

A Voicz-Ob, read the whole.

Mr. Wolcott-Whereas, the African slave-tradeVoicz-Oh, that's the same motion!

Mr. Wolcott-It is not! the resolution is entirely
different. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on," mingled with out the prean ble

Mr. Wolcott, after reading a preamble, the same as Dr. Patten's, read the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the publication during the present year of any
well written pamphiet or tract which may be offered to the Publishing Committee, calculated to arouse and concentrate the re-

well written pamphist or tract which may be offered to the Publishing Committee, calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious scattiment of sh Christian men against the suve-trade, and set forth its great wickedness before the netion, will meet with the warm approbation of this Society."

Mr. Wolcott — Mr. President, not forty years have passed since the great crater of New England, whose voice is now husber in the grave—

The Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER of Princeton said he was

sorry to interrupt so much eloquence, but he though: it was out of order to discuss the merits of another reso-Intion.

Mr. WOLCOTT-I am only off-ring some suggestions.

(**One-tion," **Question," **Sit down," **Sit down,"

"Question," "Question," "Sit down," "Sit down,"
here, and cries.]
The PRESIDENT said that if the geotleman was allowed to so or, some other gentleman might offer and their resolution simply to take up time. Mr. Wolcoff attempted to explain, but was hooted down and silenced.

down and sincred.

The notion to postpone Dr. McGee's motion was
then put and decided in the negative by a very large
vote, followed by great applanse, with a few hisses.

Mr. Wotcorr attempted again to make himself
heard, but was silenced by cries of "Down," "Down!" The nation to proceed to the election of officers was

carried, a few scattering "Noes" being received with On notion of Dr. CHICKERING of Portland, the Solauguter.

chi hotton of Dr. Chickerise of Portland, the So-city took a recess, in order to proceed to the election of efficers.

The efficers of the preceding year (with the addition of Wm. C. Alexander of New-Jersey as Vice President and Christopher B. Gaston of Charleston as Directors were reclected, by a vote of 331 to 23.

After the recess.

where recircled, by a vote of 331 to 23.

After the recess,
Mr. JOHN JAY offered the following resolution:

" It herers, it was unsulmonaly and solemnly adjudged by this Society in 1857, after long and careful deliberation, and in accordance with the unautinous report of the Committee of Fithern, that those moral deries which grew out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices wished it is however to promote, and are condemned in Seriptore and so cased deployed by evangedeal Corrections, undoubtedly do fall weight in the province of this Society, and a confit to be discussed in a fractional distribution agint; are scherors, at the meeting of the Society in 1858; the omission of the said Publishing Committee to perform the said duty, while there were weighty reasons why the said city, while there were weighty reasons why the care of the property as a necepted; and, exherors, on weightent reasons are apparent to justify the Society in a prolenged neglect to perform the said duty, while there were weighty reasons why the ame who ald be proup thy and faithfully failibled; therefore,

"Received. That the Publishing Committee be instructed to publish, during the coming year, one or more tracts on the magal vile and vices which Slavery is known to promote, and which we so much deploted by evangelical Cartelians."

The Rev. Daniel Lord and he opposed this reso-

The Rev. Daviz Lord and be opposed this reso-tion, lot in a spirit of unfriendiness, but from the iews he entertained about these charitable institu-

ews he entertained about these charitable in ns. This Tract Sosiety was a charitable for on. It is unlike these institutions, or combina men, who can tacke their own constitutions, ma

Charles to the up with a decline of Highlies; Middling Fair 149-115.

MOSILE, May 10.—Covros market dult; saiss to-day 500 balon Middling Fair a-minimally 111.—The sales of the week add up the bales and the vicelps 3,200.

NEW CRIA NEW May 10.—The Adelande's news unsettled the Covics market, and crossed a decline; sales of the last them any 3,100 balon, and receipts 6,000, assints 13,000 for the same line last var receipts at all Southern peres about of last year 11,100 balon. Sugar firm at the for vir. Molasses Mc. 100 R advancing and selling at \$6.50 m 1. Cox advancing and selling at \$6.50 m 1. Cox advancing and selling at \$1.00.